



A.D. 1866, 7th NOVEMBER. N° 2886.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

WILLIAM DARLOW  
AND  
PHILIP WILLIAM SEYMOUR.

MAGNETIC COMPOUND.

LONDON:

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**Magnetic Compound.**

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**LETTERS PATENT** to William Darlow, of Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, and Philip William Seymour, of Canning Town, in the County of Essex, Electrician, for the Invention of “**A NEW MAGNETIC COMPOUND APPLICABLE TO THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR CURATIVE AND OTHER BENEFICIAL AND USEFUL PURPOSES.**”

Sealed the 3rd May 1867, and dated the 7th November 1866.

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**PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION** left by the said William Darlow and Philip William Seymour at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with their Petition, on the 7th November 1866.

We, **WILLIAM DARLOW**, of Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, and **PHILIP WILLIAM SEYMOUR**, of Canning Town, in the County of Essex, Electrician, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for “**A NEW MAGNETIC COMPOUND APPLICABLE TO THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR CURATIVE AND OTHER BENEFICIAL AND USEFUL PURPOSES,**” to be as follows:—

10 This Invention relates to the production and application of a magnetic compound consisting of gummy, resinous, bituminous, glutinous, or other suitable adhesive substances combined with magnetisable or magnetic



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*Darlow & Seymour's New Magnetic Compound.*

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particles, which are well kneaded together, forming a pliable compound which may be readily moulded or cut to any desired shapes and rendered magnetic by any of the well-known methods. This magnetic compound may be applied to the human body or to those of animals in various ways so as to produce the beneficial effects of magnetic influence with far greater facility than by the 5 use of ordinary magnets from the fact that this magnetic composition can be moulded or shaped to fit any part of the body.

In carrying out our Invention we prefer to employ gutta percha, india-rubber, or other compounds, owing to their high electrical qualities, thereby combining superior electrical effects with the magnetic action, and we prefer 10 to combine steel dust with the above materials as the medium for producing the magnetic action of the compound. According to a well-known theory diseases are supposed to enter the human system through the magnetic emanations or atmosphere of the body being in a negative condition and unable to repel the causes of disease; the body or any particular organ which is 15 weak and unable properly to perform its functions should therefore be artificially supplied with the necessary stamina or element for strengthening or restoring the same to a healthy condition. Owing to the facility with which this magnetic compound can be applied the subtle force of magnetism may with the greatest advantage be employed in curing or alleviating every form 20 of disease.

Among the various forms in which this magnetic compound may be employed in its application are the following:—It may be rolled into sheets of various thicknesses, plain or colors, and formed into any desired shape so as to be used as horse-shoe or bar magnets in every disease to which 25 magnetism is usually applied, such as being placed in hats, caps, bonnets, or any description of head covering for the cure or relief of those maladies to which the head is subject, chest protectors, compressers, bandages for bronchial affections, braces, garters, belts, bandages for preventing sea sickness, supporting and strengthening the back and loins, also the spine. It 30 may be shaped to give the magnetic influence to such parts of the body as are afflicted with gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, scitica, sprains, or other maladies, or it may be applied to gloves, drawers, underclothing, cravats, collars, or other articles, or be used in the manufacture of trusses or other contrivances for strengthening the vital parts; baths may also be wholly or partly con- 35 structed of this compound. This magnetic compound may also be employed in the manufacture of or be applied to hair or tooth brushes or gum rubbers for the purpose of stimulating healthily the pores, strengthening the roots,



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and improving the growth of the hair ; the teeth are by this means tightened and the gums refreshed, being also an admirable antidote to toothache. As a flesh brush it is invaluable, assisting nature in her endeavour to throw off from the system effete matter. The soothing magnetic action and stimulating  
5 electric friction opens the pores, and causes them discharge their functions in a more healthy manner. It is no less applicable to benefit the animal creation by employing it in the form of horse brushes and curry combs, made or partly made of this material, having a most remarkably beneficial effect on the coat and skin of the animal ; it may be also introduced into those  
10 parts of the harness which bed upon the horse, such as the saddle, collar, horse cloth, girths, knee caps, or ancle covers, by these means rendering the animal less liable to take cold from sudden chills or sweats.

The effects are much enhanced when india-rubber, gutta percha, or their compounds are employed in carrying out our Invention for rubbing or brushing  
15 surfaces.

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**SPECIFICATION** in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent, filed by the said William Darlow and Philip William Seymour, in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 7th May 1867.

**TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME**, we, **WILLIAM**  
20 **DARLOW**, of Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, and **PHILIP WILLIAM SEYMOUR**, of Canning Town, in the County of Essex, Electrician, send greeting.

**WHEREAS** Her most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Letters Patent, bearing date the Seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord  
25 One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the thirtieth year of Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto us, the said William Darlow and Philip William Seymour, Her special licence that we, the said William Darlow and Philip William Seymour, our executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as we, the said William  
30 Darlow and Philip William Seymour, our executors, administrators, and assigns, should at any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, an



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Invention for "A NEW MAGNETIC COMPOUND APPLICABLE TO THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR CURATIVE AND OTHER BENEFICIAL AND USEFUL PURPOSES," upon the condition (amongst others) that we, the said William Darlow and Philip William Seymour, our executors or administrators, by an instrument in writing under our, or their, or one of their hands and seals, should particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, and cause the same to be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said Letters Patent.

NOW KNOW YE, that we, the said William Darlow and Philip William Seymour, do hereby declare the nature of our said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement (that is to say):—

Our Invention of "A New Magnetic Compound, applicable to the Manufacture of Articles suitable for Curative and other Beneficial and Useful Purposes," relates to the production of a magnetic compound or substance composed of gummy, resinous, bituminous, or other suitable adhesive substance and magnetisable or magnetic particles, such particles being kneaded or worked into the adhesive substance in such a manner as to adapt the compound for its application to various curative and other purposes. The proportions of the magnetic element of the compound to the adhesive substance employed therein will be varied to suit the purpose to which it is intended to be applied; in some cases a greater degree of elasticity and flexibility will be required than in others.

In carrying our Invention into effect we prefer (when the same is applied to the manufacture of flesh brushes and other similar uses in which friction is produced) to employ india-rubber or its compounds owing to the high electrical qualities of these materials or substances, thereby combining electrical effects with magnetic action; and, under all circumstances, we prefer to combine steel dust with the above materials or other adhesive substances as the medium for producing the magnetic action of the compound. When it is required to produce an elastic or flexible compound we employ gums, india-rubber, gutta percha, or their compounds, and combine with them as large a proportion of the magnetic element as the composition will bear without becoming what is termed "rotten." The proportions that have been found most suitable for this kind of compound are from one and a half to one and three quarters pound of the magnetic element to each pound of the gum or



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adhesive substance, but we do not confine ourselves to these exact proportions, as they will depend upon the quality or kind of gums used. The gums, india-rubber, or gutta percha are reduced to a pasty or fluid consistency by any of the well-known methods used for that purpose, when the steel filings  
5 or other magnetic element of the compound is introduced and well incorporated therewith; then after such incorporation of the two elements of the compound it is either rolled into sheets or moulded into any required shape, and, if required, then vulcanized. If rolled into sheets these sheets are cut into the required shape, and then magnetised, either by bringing the  
10 compound in contact with an excited electro-magnet or by any other suitable method of inducing a magnetic condition of the magnetisable particles contained in the compound.

And when our Invention is applied to the manufacture of magnetic chest protectors, belts, bandages, and similar uses, we prefer to apply the com-  
15 pound in the shape of bar magnets; for these purposes the sheet is cut into strips or bars, and applied to any suitable fabric. When it is required to produce a magnetic compound without elasticity and flexibility, pitch, asphalte, or other bituminous substance may be used as the vehicle for holding the magnetic element, and an increased proportion of the latter may be used.  
20 This magnetic compound is applicable to horticultural and agricultural purposes, and when intended to be so applied it is or may be manufactured in small pieces or globules. The magnetic compound, whether more or less elastic and flexible, manufactured as above stated being capable of retaining and imparting its magnetic influence may be applied to various curative  
25 purposes and other uses, and may be employed in the manner above stated in magnetic belts, bandages, or similar articles, and in all cases in which magnetic influence is required to be locally applied, either to human beings, animals, or vegetables.

Having thus described the nature of the said Invention, and in what  
30 manner the same is to be performed, we would remark that we do not claim the application of our Invention to magnetic plasters for the human body composed of resinous or bituminous substances or compounds and steel filings, as such plasters have been used; but what we do claim as of our Invention is, the production of a magnetic compound or substance composed of a  
35 gummy, resinous, bituminous, or other suitable adhesive substance, with magnetic or magnetisable particles incorporated therewith in such a manner as to adapt it for application to various useful purposes herein-before referred

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to, such magnetic compound when manufactured as above described being capable of retaining and imparting its magnetic influence.

In witness whereof, we, the said William Darlow and Philip William Seymour, have hereunto set our hands and seals, the Seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty- 5 seven.

WILLIAM DARLOW. (L.S.)

P. W. SEYMOUR. (L.S.)

Witness,

WILLIAM SPENCE,

8, Quality Court,

Chancery Lane, W.C.

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LONDON :

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